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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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appears that to refuse the gift would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States, except that—

"(1) a gift of more than minimal value is deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States and, upon acceptance, shall become the property of the United States; and

"(2) an employee may accept gifts of travel expenses within a foreign country (such as transportation, food, and lodging) of more than minimal value from the government of that country only when the employing agency of the Government determines in advance that such travel is in the interest of the United States and that circumstances and conditions make acceptance of such expenses necessary.

"(3) Within sixty days of the acceptance of a gift of more than minimal value, the donee shall—

"(A) deposit the gift for disposal with the head of the employing agency of the Government or his delegate; or

"(B) subject to the approval of the employing agency of the Government, deposit the gift with that agency for official use. Within thirty days of termination of the official use, the employing agency of the Government that has retained the gift for official use shall forward the gift to the General Services Administration as hereinafter prescribed.

"(3) When a donee deposits a gift of more than minimal value for disposal or for official use under paragraph (2), or within thirty days of acceptance of travel expenses as provided in paragraph (1)(B), the donee shall file a statement with the head of the employing agency of the Government or his delegate containing the information prescribed in subsection (f) for that gift.

"(d) The Congress consents to the accepting, retaining, and wearing by an employee of a decoration tendered in recognition of active field service in time of combat operation or awarded for other outstanding or unusually meritorious performance, subject to the approval of the employing agency. Without this approval, the decoration is deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States, and shall be deposited by the donee, within sixty days of acceptance, with the employing agency for official use or forward to the General Services Administration for disposal as hereinafter prescribed.

"(e) Gifts and decorations that have been deposited with the head of the employing agency of the Government or his delegate for disposal shall be (1) returned to donor, or (2) forwarded to the General Services Administration for transfer, donation, or other disposal in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. However, no gift or decoration that has been deposited for disposal shall be sold without the approval of the Secretary of State or his delegate, who shall have determined that the sale will not adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. Gifts and decorations may be sold by negotiated sale.

"(f) As soon as practicable after December 31 of each calendar year but no later than January 31 of the succeeding year, the head of each employing agency of the Government or his designate shall compile a listing of all statements filed by employees of his agency in accordance with subsection (c) (3) and transmit such listing to the Secretary of State, who shall consolidate all such listings and shall cause a consolidated listing to be published in the Federal Register. Such listings shall include for each gift reported the following information:

"(1) the name and position of the employee;

"(2) a brief description of each gift accepted;

"(3) the foreign government and the name and position of the individual who presented each gift;

"(4) the date of acceptance of each gift;

"(5) the estimated retail value in the United States of each gift at the time of acceptance; and

"(6) disposition or current location.

In transmitting such listing for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of Central Intelligence may delete the information described clauses (1) and (3) (except for the name of the foreign government involved) if the Director certifies in writing to the Secretary of State that the publication of such information could adversely affect United States intelligence sources.

"(g) No appropriated funds may be used to purchase any gift of more than minimal value for any foreign persons unless such gift has been specifically authorized by Congress or unless such gift has been purchased with appropriated funds from the 'Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service' account of the State Department. Beginning October 1, 1977, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the chairman of the House International Relations Committee a report containing details on (1) any such gifts of more than minimal value purchased during the previous fiscal year using funds from such account; and (2) any other gifts of more than minimal value given by the United States Government which were not obtained using appropriated funds.

"(h)(1) The head of each employing agency or his designate shall, pursuant to guidance provided by the Secretary of State, prescribe regulations to carry out the purpose of this section. These regulations shall be implemented by each of the employing agencies of the Government for their employees.

Upon request by another employing agency, the Department of State shall provide a determination as to whether a specified person or organization falls within the definition of "foreign government" contained in subsection (a).

"(2) The head of each employing agency or his designate shall—

"(A) document cases in which there is reason to believe that an employee has violated this section and refer such cases to the Attorney General;

"(B) establish a procedure whereby an independent appraisal of gifts may be obtained when necessary; and

"(C) take other similar actions necessary to carry out the purpose of this section.

"(i) Any employee who fails to deposit a gift of more than minimal value as required under subsection (c) (2) shall, upon conviction, be punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not to exceed twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"(j) The Secretary of State shall direct all chiefs of missions to inform their host governments that it is a general policy of the United States Government to prohibit United States Government employees from receiving foreign gifts or decorations of more than minimal value.

"(k) Nothing in this section shall be construed to derogate any rule or regulation established by any employing agency which provides for more stringent limitations on the receipt of gifts and decorations."

STRENGTHENING INFORMATION, CULTURAL, AND RADIO ACTIVITIES

SEC. 458. (a) Upon considering the organization of the Department of State and the United States Information Agency for the conduct of international information, cultural and radio broadcasting activities, the Congress finds—

(1) a clear distinction between—

(i) the function of explaining and ad-

vocating United States foreign policy, which may be described as "policy articulation"; and

(ii) "cultural activities", which serve to strengthen international understanding in general, and to portray America values and American society in its diversity and as a whole. Such activities include not only exchange-of-persons programs and efforts to convey information about the arts, letters, education, and science, but also efforts to convey information about the American economy and governmental system and even the views of American citizens on international affairs;

(2) that the responsibility for policy articulation abroad should be carried by the Department of State, which already has this responsibility for domestic audiences;

(3) that, for purposes of greater efficiency and effectiveness, all cultural activities presently divided between the United States Information Agency and the Department of State should be combined in a single agency, which should operate with a significant degree of autonomy;

(4) that global radio broadcasting by the Voice of America, in addition to constituting a significant international news source, is both a important cultural activity, serving to portray American values and society, and also an important medium for the articulation of official United States policy; and that these potentially conflicting roles can be better reconciled—and the stature and credibility of Voice of America broadcasts enhanced—if the Voice of America has a clear mandate to broadcast accurate, objective, and comprehensive news, to represent American society in its totality, and to provide such air time as is necessary for the articulation by executive branch spokesmen of official United States policy; and

(5) that Voice of America programs should be made available to additional audiences by means of increased transmission facilities and broadcasts in more languages.

(b) Not later than October 31, 1977, the President shall transmit to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the chairman of the House Committee on International Relations a plan for reorganization of the United States Information Agency taking into account the findings and reports of the Panel on International Information, Education, and Cultural Relations; the Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy; the General Accounting Office; and the United States Advisory Commission on Information.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 459. (a) The President shall take appropriate steps to insure that, at all stages of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, representatives of the United States place important emphasis, in both official statements and informal discussions, on the development and use of light capital technologies, especially in agriculture, in industry, and in the production, conservation, and use of energy.

(b) As used in this section, the term "light capital technologies" means those means of production which economize on capital wherever capital is scarce and expensive and labor abundant, the purposes being to insure that the increasingly scarce capital in the world can be stretched to help all, rather than a small minority, of the world's poor; that workers will not be displaced by sophisticated labor-saving devices where there is already much unemployment; and further, that poor nations can be encouraged eventually to produce their own capital from surplus labor time, thus enhancing their chances of developing independently of outside help.

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